

"Him or some other heroic Commonwealth of the South, and implore the use of her arms to save my mother State from inefable disgrace."

"If we were Virginia, we should go to deliberating at once, if it were only to get rid of him. He seems to be one of the biggest fools that modern times have produced."

The Hon. James McQuade of Utah—a gentleman left out of the present Legislature of this State, for his too great eminence in the last one, is no fool after all. Here is his last good thing that we have heard of:

"One thing is settled. Greeley is to go into the Cabinet. He is to be Secretary of the Interior—his principal duties, to watch the thermometer and tell how cold it is out there."

We congratulate the Hon. James on both his wit and his good nature, for both are evidently genuine. He seems to understand the true philosophy of taking a political defeat.

The comparatively small vote which Mr. Willmot received in the caucus of the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on Monday night to select a candidate for Senator, hardly answers to the popular strength which he has been supposed to possess in the State. Probably his recent visit to Springfield and its consequences have not increased his chances of political preferment.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST.

Some anxiety is felt here for the safe arrival of the steamer Star of the West at Fort Sumter, which carries reinforcements and supplies to Major Anderson. This movement was decided upon when the forts, arsenal, and other public property were seized at Charleston, and has been conducted with entire privacy until her sailing on Sunday morning.

A force of South Carolina volunteers is stationed at Morris Island, near the entrance to the harbor, and was placed there for the express purpose of preventing this sort of success. As this steamer is engaged in lawful commerce, and amounts to no guns, it is hoped no hostile demonstration will be attempted against her, as it would be followed by prompt and stern retaliation. It was at first proposed to send these troops in a man-of-war, but that mode of transportation was abandoned, fearing that it might, from its belated appearance, provoke a collision. Some apprehension is entertained, if the steamer should pass the first point of danger unobserved, Major Anderson may not understand that the reinforcements on board are intended for him, as he was led to expect the presence and cooperation of a sloop-of-war. He is not kept regularly possessed of the views and purposes of the War Department, from a distrust that its correspondence may be opened at Charleston. All the recent communication with him has been oral. His own letters are received here regularly, but they mainly refer to the state of his command and the fort.

DANGER OF HOSTILITIES—THE MOB.

Private letters from the best sources at Charleston, dated on Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to events, and fear that blood may flow at any moment. Many of the families are removing from the city, under these apprehensions. The most sagacious leaders have lost their power, and are at the mercy of an excited and exacting populace.

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ized the full value and reward of upright conduct.

Mr. Holt was at the War Department only temporarily, or he would have received similar and greater evidences of appreciation. He has never wavered for an instant during this whole struggle; and the country is more indebted to his patriotic, persistent, and courageous efforts for what has been done, than to any other man. The Secessionists would gladly revenge themselves by opposing his nomination, but it is competent for the President to continue him until the close of the session, without sending his name to the Senate, if he should see fit.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-three substantially concluded their labors to-day. Most of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of two propositions, submitted by Mr. Dunn—one to prevent armed invasion of the States, and the other to protect citizens of one State while traveling or sojourning in another. They were referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Millson, and Davis. Bills are now to be prepared for the various subjects which the Committee will recommend, namely: An enabling act for the admission of New-Mexico; a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law; a resolution requesting the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and an amendment to the Constitution, that Congress shall not interfere with the domestic institutions of any of the States, without the consent of all of them. It was intimated that these propositions would not be presented to the House formally, unless the South gave an assurance in advance that they would be satisfactory, as a settlement. If refused, they will be submitted, with a statement that the overture has been rejected, and, therefore, no action is needed. Mr. Corwin will prepare a report immediately.

FORT SUMTER.

Larz Anderson of Cincinnati, brother of the Major, has just returned from Charleston. After the first interview with his brother, the surveillance was not continued, and he had free communication with him. The Major considers his position entirely secure, and is fairly supplied with provisions and other necessities, except coal and wood, for military purposes, in case that extremity should be reached. He is in good spirits, and hopes that reason will operate upon a misguided people before long.

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New-Hampshire State Conventions.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CONCORD, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Republican State Convention was held here to-day. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic delegate Conventions ever held in the State.

The Hon. N. S. Berry of Hebron was nominated for Governor, and T. T. P. Hunt for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions rebuked treason, and strongly indurged the Chicago platform, demanded the enforcement of the laws and the support of the Federal Government. They were written by Geo. G. Fogg, esq., and were presented by ex-Gov. Haile.

The venerable ex-Gov. Colby introduced a resolution approving the course of Major Anderson and recommending a salute of 100 guns, which were fired, while every bell in the city was pealing.

The Democratic State Convention was held in the city to-day, and nominated Gen. George Stark for Governor. It also passed resolutions approving the course of Major Anderson, and recommending a salute of 233 guns in his honor.

To the Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Conventions, were held here to-day. The two former were quite fully attended. The Democrats nominated Gen. George Stark of Nashua for Governor. The Republicans nominated the Hon. S. Berry of Hebron for Governor. By order of the Democratic Convention 233 guns were fired for the Union, Major Anderson, and the nominee for Governor. The several Conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

Highly Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The British war-steamers, *Gladiator*, from Vera Cruz, bound to Pensacola, touched at the South-West Pass to-day, with dispatches from Capt. Aldham of the British ship-of-war *Valorous*.

Miramon was completely routed by the Liberal army on the 24th, and after returning alone to the capital, fled on the 24th. The Liberals occupied the capital on Christmas day.

Puebla had capitulated. Juarez had been sent for, and would leave Vera Cruz on the 24th, for the capital.

The City of Mexico was tranquil, and the war is supposed to be ended.

Private dispatches from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals took the City of Mexico on the 25th. Miramon finding no support at once resolved to capitulate. The schooner *Alphonse* has arrived from Yucatan 25th. The new Government had proclaimed the Constitution of 1857.

Election of a United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

Edgar Cowan, Republican, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Bigler to-day. The following is the vote:

Cowan, 23,000; Bigler, 22,000.

It was strictly a party vote. Mr. Cowan is not a radical Republican. He was formerly a Clay Whig.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

An unusual number of prominent men are now in this city from different counties in the State, mostly well-known Democrats. From significant indications I am confident they are scheming and maturing plans to call the Maryland Legislature together, independent of Gov. Hicks. No doubt this is contemplated at an early day, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession is now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety are intense.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were invited to seats.

A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Federal Jurisdiction of Property in Mississippi.

On Postal Affairs.

On a State Constitution.

On Naval and Military Affairs.